# Washington Sentinel.

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY WW M OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

## DECEMBER 4, 1853.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH. Bookseller. King street. Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

ME. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street. Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements. GEORGE W. MEARSON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

named members of Congress have arrived in the city: T. B. Florence, of Pa.; R. J. Coke, the democrafic party-nothing for the triumph of Va.; W. O. Goode, of Va.; S. L. Russell, of of democratic principles. Looking only to pa-Pa.: D. Carpenter, of N. Y.; A. Oliver, of N. tronage, having regard only for the spoils, they Y.: Jacob Shower, W. F. Hamilton, Joshua Van- are laboring day and night to drive off from sant, and Henry May, of Md.; Wm. Smith, of the democratic party its most faithful support Va.; Mr. Letcher, of Va.; M. Norris, N. H.; ers, for the mean and miserable purpose of ac-G. W. Thompson, and Thomas Millson, Va.; J. | complishing a corrupt and unnatural coalition B. Macy, Miss.; J. D. Norton, Ill.; E. Dickin- which would destroy the democratic party. To Miss.; H. Bennett, N. Y.; O. S. Seymour, Ct.; rights men of the south went into the Balti-E. W. Chastain, Ga.; John Wentworth, Ill.; S. more convention under a promised amnesty W. Parker, Ind.; J. M. Elliott, Ky.; S. H. Ro- To the end we will repudiate and denounce the Ga.; R.M. Bugg, Tenn.; W. D. Lindsley, Ohio.; A. De Witt, Mass.; Jno. P. Cook, Iowa; Charles Buffalo traitors and Van Buren factionists. Sumner, Mass.; N. P. Banks, jr., Miss.; A. Stuart, Ohio; Asa Packer, Pa.; S. P. Benson, Me.; W. A. Walker, N. Y.; James Gamble, Pa.: James Knox, Ill.; T. F. Flagler, N. Y.; B. Pringle, N. Y.; M. C. Trout, Pa.; Thomas friends? Do they expect to strengthen the Davis, R. I.: A. H. Colonitt, Ga.: H. A. Ed-

Edwin Croswell, esq., editor of the Albany Argus, and J. C. Mather, esq., of New York, have arrived, and are at the National Hotel. Justices McLain and Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States, with their families, are at Brown's Hotel; and, on the register of the same establishment, we noticed the name of Martin Kostza.

mundson, Va.: and John S. Caskie, of Va.

#### DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Agreeably to the call, the democratic members of the House of Representatives convened in the hall of the House at six o'clock last evening, and organized by choosing Hon, Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, as chairman, and Hon. Colin N. Ingersol, of Connecticut, and Hon, John G. Davis, of Indiana, secretaries.

The rules of the last House were adopted as the rules of this meeting.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered series of resolutions, affirming the principles of the Baltimore platform, in favor of carrying out democratic journal, and we will not shrink the principles of the late inaugural, opposing all interference, by the administration, in State politics, including an extract from Thomas Jefferson in point, &c.

On a point of order these resolutions were voted out. An appeal was taken, which was

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

First ballot: Linn Boyd, 45; James L. Orr. 35; David T. Disney, 37; Thomas L. Babcock, 1. Whole number 118.

Second ballot: Boyd, 64; Orr, 23; Disney, 31. Whole number, 118

Hon, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was therefore declared to be nominated.

The meeting next proceeded to ballot for the remaining officers of the House in succession.

with the following results :the first ballot-the only opposing candidate very numerous.

being Hon. R. M. Young. Mr. Glassbrenner was nominated for Serceant-at-Arms, without opposition.

Mr. McKnew was nominated for Door-keeper

on the 2d ballot.

Mr. Johnson was nominated for Postmaster. without opposition.

It will therefore be perceived that all the ofcers of the last Congress were nominated. Several of the members present in the city

## were not present at this meeting.

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS. It must be clear to the dullest vision, that a concerted effort is being made to force a false issue before the public. Presses and politicians who profess to be the special friends and champions of the President, are striving to drive out of the democractic party some of its firmest and truest members. To accomplish that end, the position and purposes of the national democracts are systematically and industriously misrepresented. The national democrats are denounced as factionists and disorganizers. They are charged with having banded themselves together in general opposition to the administration, for the purpose of influencing the next Presidential nomination, through the agency of a new organization, based upon the compromise measures of 1850.

We have not been inattentive observers of passing events. We claim to know something of the motives which have influenced and still influence the action of the national democrats. It was Mr. Guthrie and his supporters who nationalized the New York controversy. The national democrats endeavored to prevent that unfortunate result; but they labored in vain. We do not believe that they ever entertained the idea of forming a new organization, based on the compromise measures. They have never attempted to place all those who opposed the passage of those measures on the same footing. The southern rights men did not oppose the fugitive-slave law. The freesoilers did not oppose the admission of California. As we said two days ago, the questions submitted to the people of the south by the temporary organization of 1850 were decided, and the decision was acquiesced in long before the Baltimore convention assembled; and the only real, practical existing question, growing out of the compromise measures, which the Baltimore convention had to deal with, was the fugitiveslave law. It dealt with that in a manner which the whole country understood as a repudiation and denunciation of freesoilism and

The purpose of the men who have attempted to drive the national democrats beyond the

the better the fare." In the second place, they wish to revive the State rights and union divisions of the south, and to couple southern State rights men with the Van Buren freesoilers of the north. That is the motive which has induced certain politicians and presses to rip up the Baltimore platform, and renew the compromise discussion. They think that if they can make it appear that the national democrats require, as a test of democratic fidelity an original support of all the compromismeasures, then their work will have been ac complished. But they reckon without their ost. The State rights men of the south are not dolts and idiots. They cannot fail to understand and appreciate a shallow trick like

that which has been attempted The men who have been loudest in their prolessions of fidelity to the President, are really his worst enemies. They wish to use his in Since our last publication the following fluence and popularity for their own selfish pur poses. They care nothing for the success of son, Mass.; J. Brown, N. Y.; D. Wells, Jr., the end we will repel the idea that the State gers, N. C.; W. B. W. Dent, Ga.; D. J. Bailey, idea that the State rights men of the south are to be placed in the same category with the What can the special champions of the ad

> ministration expect to accomplish by the course they are pursuing? Do they expect to strengthen the administration by denouncing its best democratic party by insisting on the doctrine of implicit obedience? If so, they reason from principles that we do not understand and cannot comprehend. The southern rights men cannot be amalgamated with the free. soilers. The attempt to produce such a combination will be followed by a disreputable failure, or it will shatter the democratic party. For ourselves, we do not mean to be driven from the democratic ranks. We expect to support the administration; but that support shall be manly and independent, and not cringing and servile. We do not believe that the king can do no wrong. We spurn the doctrine of implicit obedience. When the administration commits an error, we will point it out, not in anger, but in sorrow. But the assaults of mercenaries and stipendiaries shall not deter us from speaking what we think; nor will we permit their cunning subterfuges, or slippery evasions, or fierce attacks to move us rom our purpose. When we established the Sentinel, we resolved to edit an independent from the task we have undertaken.

### THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The city is filling up. Members of the tw houses of Congress-distinguished strangerspoliticians of every hue and stripe-men o ousiness and men of pleasure, are fast swelling the tide of the metropolitan population. The organization of the two houses is engaging the attention of members as well as outsiders. The interest felt by all descriptions of persons in the process of organization-in the various candidates for the positions to be filled, is in-

It is pleasant to witness the cordial greetings of old friends, who have for years been engaged in the same conflicts, and won their laurels on the same fields. The meeting of Congress reunites them. They come from every quarter of John W. Forney was nominated for Clerk on this great country. The new members are

As we have before remarked, the present session of Congress will afford to the young men and the new members a fine opportunity of acquiring political distinction: a distinction more highly appreciated and more earnestly sought after, perhaps, in this country, than in any other on

Honors here, come from the spontaneous, unbought will of the people. They are won by ability and by virtue. We have no king to dignify the citizen with high-sounding titles, and to decorate him with the shining insignia of orders and of office. Our honors come from a great, a growing, and a free people. These honors are sterling and solid, rather than shin-

Talk about a belted knight-a peer of the realm-a lord high chancellor, a king or a queen! Many of them are noble, virtuous, and llustrious personages. But to our mind a President of the United States of America-a United States Senator from a sovereign State -a Representative in Congress, each holds a higher trust-being held of a free people.

They are men who have distinguished themselves in the varied pursuits and professions of ife. The warrior with his scars and his honors fills one office. The barrister who has mastered the abstruse learning of the law fills another. The man of letters occupies a third. The inependent farmer, the successful merchantthe skillful mechanic-indeed the representatives of every department of human enterprize and industry are to be found in places of honor. By force of mind and character they have won

their high distinction. That the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, will faithfully tend and care for the great interests committed to them by a trusting people, we ardently hope and confidently believe. The eyes of the nation are on them, and the plaudits of that nation will cheer them in their efforts, and follow them into their

## SENATOR WELLER.

The following letter from Senator Weller appeared in the Washington Union of vester-

Washington, Dec. 2, 1853.

To the Editor of the Union : I regretted to find in the Union of this morning an editorial article calculated to place me in a false position before the public. In order that I may be correctly understood, I beg leave to say that the object of my letter of the 21st ult. to the New York "national democrats" was to indicate that in the recent election in that to indicate that in the recent election in that State all my sympathies were with them; that in distributing the public patronage, preference in distribution of the distribution of in distributing the public patronage, preference should be given to the true and taithful of the

well known to all with whom I associated to be tate to avow them. If, as seems to be the case you have inferred from this that I had "united with factionists to throw up obstacles to demo eratic progress, and thereby embarras the administration," you are certainly very much mis-taken. I have no doubt this administration will be conducted upon democratic principles, and I expect to give it a warm and zealous support. There is no man in public life for whom I have a higher personal respect than President Pierce; there is no one in whom have politically more confidence. JOHN B. WELLER.

The necessity imposed on the honorable and

distinguished Senator from California for writng the above letter, is an emphatic practical comment on the course that has been pursued by some of the presses of the country, towards he national democrats and all who sympathize

The moment a free citizen of this country, whether a dignified Senator from a sovereign State, or an humble person without the influence of official station, dares to express his sympathy with, and approval of the New York national democrats, and to denounce the freesoil faction in the same State, that moment it is sought to hunt down and spear him. The favorite way of destroying him is to give it out that he is a sworn foe to President Pierce and the policy to be indicated in his message.

We have all along denounced those who have thought fit to pursue that course. The moment Senator Weller's letter to the national democrats was spread before the country, it was at tempted to emasculate it-to deprive it of all influence, to counteract its effect by representing him as a factious opposer of the President and his policy. What was done to him had been done to all the presses and individuals who had the manly independence to express their sympathy with the national democrats of New York-their disapproval of the expulsion of Judge Bronson from office-the malignant persecution of Mr. Dickinson and the infamous spoils doctrines of the Van Buren faction.

Senator Weller but repeats in his letter in the Union what he had before written to the New York meeting. He complains of the same in justice that we have complained of-that the

New York democracy have complained of. We stand now precisely where we have all along stood. Nothing has moved us-nothing

#### ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

It is stated that Alexandre Dumas, the great French novelist, has written to a friend in this country, to "find him, on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Ohio, a corner where, surrounded by his chosen friends, he may spend his last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty;" and that he has sent over divers manuscripts to this country for publication by a New York house to be established for that purpose.

Dumas was born in 1803. He is a "quad-

roon," his father being a mulatto and his grand-mother a negress. If Dumas should come to this country, it would be curious to see how far the national "prejudice against color" would "prejudice against color" would operate in his case .- Rochester American.

The great Quadroon, it appears, meditates a removal from France to this country. He has written some of the best novels that the world has ever seen. His mind seems inexaustible. From his prolific pen have issued more romances than ever fell from the great Scott, or from the fruitful James. His novels may be

His master-piece is that magnificent production the "Three Guardsmen:" the interest of which is sustained without abatement through six or seven large volumes. "Athos. Porthos. Aramis, and D'Artagnan," have not their compeers in fiction. In them, and in their deeds, are illustrated all the various traits of charac-

ter and qualities of mind that belong to human

A CITY ASLEEP .- The New York Tribune has the following pretty thing in reference to Greenwood cemetery:

A day or two ago we visited a city, a populous city, whose houses will outlast New York, for they shall endure "till doomsday." Strange to say, it is not noted on the best maps; stranger to sav, though its population is daily increasing, no colony ever issues from its

The golden chime of Pacific's waves has never charmed a single ear there: the shout of the pioneer in the further west has never lured them hence to seek new homes. Indeed, the city we speak of stands alone, like a rock-bound isle in the midst of a turbulent ocean-the busy world whirls and roars around, but there it re-

We visited it in broad day, but the streets were empty; not a familiar face or voice to greet us; not a light footstep to make music ear. It was indeed strange, very strange; there shone the sun, with the mild and beauti ful radiance of autumn, and yet no sound of iving thing. Marble mansions were on every hand, but none of the solemn tenantry, for was a solemn city, came forth to meet and welcome us. Names were graved on every portal, but they that owned them-where were they? It was a city of names and not of things

words, and not of works. At length there came a train-there was an arrival. On it came, noiselessly, slowly. Was it all a dream? By mansion after mansion it passed, and stopped. A tenant for another dwelling; a home for another wanderer; a rest for another weary.

So it seemed to us as we stood there, and s the shadows thickening over the thought, we hurried away from Greenwood, and were once more mingled with the tide of the living.

semi-official organ, states, upon the best authority, upon Santa Anna the cross of the order of the Golden Fleece—a distinction, observes the Ombeen bestowed on persons of royal blood or au-Death of Colonel Hugh Mercer.- We have

Santa Anna.-The Omnibus, of Mexico.

just learned that Colonel Hugh Mercer died sud-denly, a few days since, at his residence in Frederick-burg, Virginia. He was in his seventy-cighth year at the time of his decease, and was only survivor of the immediate descendant of the illustrious Mercer of the revolution

The Knud Iverson Story.-Mr. Elston, the The Knud Iverson Story.—Mr. Elston, the foremanof the jury of inquest, whose report is taken as the evidence of the alleged fraud, has published a statement in the Democratic Press of Chicago, in which he says that at the time the inquest was held, there was not before the jury such positive evidence of the intentional murder of the boy as would justify them in declaring their unqualified belief that such was the fact, though he had no doubt of it, and that therefore the report was should be given to the true and taithful of the party is plain enough. In the first place, they think that "the fewer the number in 1848, ought to take back seats. These were

#### RELATIVE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THE CANADAS AND THE UNITED

Below will be found some very interesting statistics, which are extracted from the Montreal Transcript. They relate to the popula tion, products, and industrial parsuits of the Canadas.

The Transcript undertakes to show by means of them that the growth and prosperity of Upper Canada, taking it from 1800, has been nearly thrice that of the United States. So unexpected a statement is well calculated to

We have not the time to examine minutely into these statistics. They are certainly interesting, and will well repay an attentive perusal Our readers can as well judge of the correctness of the data, and the inferences deduced from them, as we ourselves can. To our readers we therefore submit them; only remarking that they contain some remarkable statistical devel-

opments, and some very astonishing deductions: We have received the first report of the secretary of the board of registration and sta tistics on the census of the Canadas. We be lieve that the labors of this board will turn out of the highest advantage to Canada, by showing her wherein her real wealth, power, and strength lie. The secretary, Mr. William Hutton has begun his work well; and, if he carries it on in the same spirit, we shall have nothing to complain of, but much cause on the contrary for congratulation. The annexed extract will

give a good insight of the present report:

It is believed that a very general feeling prevails, not only in the Mother Country, but even in Canada, that her growth and prosperity are not commensurate with that of the United States, and without any inclination to deny or conceal the rapid progress of our neighbors, it may be well, by a few facts, compiled from the statistical returns, to prove how erroneous such impression is-the growth of Upper Canada, taking it from the year 1800, having been nearly thrice that of the United States.

According to the "World's Progress," a work published by "Putnam, of New York," in 1851. the free population of the United States was in 1800, 5,305,925; in 1850 it was 20,250,000 (in 1810, it was 7,239,814,) thus in fifty years its increase was not quite 400 per cent, whilst that of Upper Canada was upwards of 1,100 per cent. for the 40 years, from 1811 to 1851. Comparing the last decade of Upper Canada with that of other countries, exclusive of Australia and California, we arrive at the follow-

ing result: The total number of inhabitants in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, according to the census report, was 23,263,488, but it has been shewn that the probable amount of population acquired by territorial additions she be deducted in making a comparison between the last and former census. These diminish the total population of the country as a basis of

	Comparison to 25,031,400.		
	United States—census of 1850 " 1840	$\substack{23,091,488\\17,067,453}$	
	Increase in 10 years · · · · · · . 35.27 per cent	6,022,035,	
	Great Britain—census of 1851 "1841	21,121,967 18,658,372	
	Ireland—census of 1841 Increase in 10 years	8,175,124 2,463,595	
1000	13.20 per cent. 1851	6,515,794	
	Decrease in 10 years 20 per cent.	1,659,330	
	Upper Canada—census of 1851 1841	952,004 465,357	
CASE STORY	Increase in 10 years	486,647	

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amount ed to 10,567,893, and thus it has doubled itself likened to the fruits and flowers that grow in in half a century, an increase nearly equalling suchanted gardens: in the eleven centuries which elapsed between the landing of Julius Cæsar and William the Conquerer, the population hardly doubled it-self, thus, that which in former times it required eleven centuries to accomplish in England, has been done in Upper Canada in 10 years. The census returns of all countries prove how much faster population increases in modern than ancient times. In the last ten years, 5,308. 181 have been added to the population of Great Britain, which exceeds the known increase of the last 50 years of the last century.

Whilst the population of almost all other countries is increasing, that of Ireland, is from various causes, 286,033 less than it was in 1851: the greatest decrease has been in the county of Cork, where, in 10 years, the population has been reduced from 773,398 to 551,152.

It may be argued that it is not fair to take the whole of the United States for a comparison with Upper Canada, much of that country being comparatively old and long settled. It will seen from the United States census, that the three States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, contained, in 1830, 1,126,851. In 1850 they contained 2,505,000, a little over 320 per cent. in 20 years.

Canada West contained, in 1830, 210,437; in 1849, it contained 791,000, which is over 375 per cent. for the same period of twenty yearsso that the increase in these three choi was 55 per cent. less than that of Canada West during the same time. The western States attract an enormous population, and at this time settlers are crowding into Iowa, and peopling

the banks of the Missouri. The statistics of Canada prove the same feelng to exist here as in the United States. The Gore and Wellington districts have increased 1,900 per cent. in thirty-three years up to 1850. The Western District has increased over 700 per cent.; the London district, 550 per cent.; he county of Norfolk, 550 per cent.; the county of Niagara about 380 per cent.; while, in eight years, the county of Oxford has doubled its

And in the far west of Canada, the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, have increased from 5,600 in 1841, to 37,580 in 1851, being upwards of 571 per cent in ten years, in in-crease almost beyond comprehension. It ap-pears from Smith's work on Canada, that the Huron district has made more rapid progress since its first settlement in 1827, than the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois did in double that time, or than Lower Canada did in one hundred and four years; the latter is doubtless owing to the almost entire absorption by western Canada of the vast immigration from Eu-

rope.
This immense increase is not, however, con fined to the rural districts, for the cities and towns will equally vie with those of the United States, and a few extracts from the Rev. Mr. Lillie's excellent lectures on the growth and prospects of Canada afford an interesting proof

The population of Boston was, in 1790. 1810, 33,250 43,298 61,391 1820, 1840. 93,000

"Dividing the above into two periods of thirty years each, Boston contained at the close of the first about two and a half times its number of inhabitants at the commencement, while the close of the second shows three and one tenth times the number of the beginning; the population of 1850 is eight times (or nearly) that of 1790. Toronto being in the former of these years over six times what it was eighteen years be-fore, (in 1832,) and more than seventy-five times what it was forty-nine years before, (in 1801.) Between 1840 and 1850 the increase was on Boston forty-five per cent., on Toronto

"New York, the emporium of the New World. and a city which for its age may vie with any

In	1790									33,131
	1810				G.					96,373
	1830			100		,				202,548
	1840		100							312,710
	1850									517,000
<b>"</b> I	ts iner	eas	se t	thu	5 8	tan	ds	as	e	ompared wit

Toronton-24 times in the 20 years from 1830 to 1850, against 6 times in the 18 years be tween 1832 and 1850-16 times in 60 years against 75 times in 90 years-66 per cent. be tween 1840 and 1850, against 95 per cent. "St. Louis which had, in 1820, 70,000 inhabi

tants, had increased it 15 times in 1850. Toronto had in 1850 increased hers 18 times that "The population in Cincinnati was in 1850 115,590 or 12 times its amount in 1820, 30

years before, and Toronto had in 1850 18 times its population in 1817 or 33 years before."

Hamilton had in 1836 a population of 2,846 and now by the last census 14,112.

Dundas has in 6 years increased from 1,700

The increase in Brantford during the last 10 years has been nearly 300 per cent, and during the year 1850-'51 rose from 3,200 to 4,000, or 25 per cent. Belleville, in the same period, has increased from 3,500 to 4,569. London from 5,124 to 7,035.

Galt has increased in five years from 1,000 o 2.248, and Guelph in seven years, from 700 Woodstock has increased in 1550-'51, from

1,200 to 2,112, and Ingersoll has increased in four years, from 500 to 1,190. Kingston in ten years, from 6,292 to 11,585. Toronto, in ten years, from 14,249 to 30,775.

Lower Canada, though not advancing in the same ratio presents some few instances of an enormous increase in her population. Among hese we may instance:

The county of Megantic, which in sever years, from 1844 to 1851, increased from 6,449 to 13,835, or at the rate of 115.40 per cent. The county of Ottawa, which in the same time has increased from 12,434 to 22,903, or 84.42 per cent.

The county of Drummond from 9,354 to 16,562, or 77.28 per cent., and the county of Sherbrooke, from 13,485 to 20,014 or 49.47 per

The series of tables given in this report are highly valuable and instructive, although not all new. The increase which they show in the population of the province will be most intersting to the general reader, if not to the statis and political economist. The population of Upper Canada in 1811, was 77,000; in 1825, was 158,027; in 1835, 336,469; in 1840, 427,441; in 1551, 952,004. Of these, there are given under the head of "Origins:" En land and Wales, 82,699; Scotland, 75,811 Ireland, 176,267; Canada, French origin 26,417; Canada, not of French origin, 526.093 United States, 43,732; the rest consists of various origins. Under the head of "Religion the population is numbered thus: Church of England, 223,190; Church of Scotland, 57,542; Church of Rome, 167,695; Free Presbyteria Church, 65,807; Wesleyan Methodists, 96,640 Episcopal, 43,884; New Connection, 7,547 other Methodists, 59,585; Baptists, 45,353 the rest of the population is divided into various other denominations, among which we find 247 Mormons. The increase of the several denominations in nine years, from 1842 to 1851, was as follows: Church of England, 73.13 per cent.; Church of Scotland, 38.32 per cent.; Church of Rome, 114.61 per cent.; Free Church Presbyterians, and other Presbyterians, 572.38 per cent.; Wesleyan Methodist, 45 per cent.; Episcopal Methodists, 82 per cent.; other Methodists, 600 per cent.; Baptists, 131 per cent.; Lutherans, 123,54 per cent.; Christians

Lower Canada.-The population of Lower Canada in 1831 was 511,920; in 1844, 690,-782; in 1851, 890,261. Origins: England and Wales, 11,230; Scotland, 14,565; Ireland, 51,499; Canada, French origin, 669,528; Canada, not of French origin, 125,580; United States, 12,482. Religions: Church of England 45,402; Church of Scotland, 4,047; Church of Rome, 746,866; Free Presbyterian Church Methodists, 5,799; Episcopal, 7; New Connexion, 3,442; other Methodists, 11,935; Baptists, 4.492; Lutherans, 18; Congregationalists, 3,927; Quakers, 163; Bible Christians, 16; Christian Church, 10; Second Adventists, 1,369; Protestants, 10,475; Jews, 348; Universalists, 3,450; Unitarians, 349; Mormons, 12. From 1844 to 1851, the population of English and English origin has decreased 559 per cent., while the others have increased at the following rates: Scotland, 881 per cent; Ireland, 27.69 per cent.; Canada, French origin, 27.69 per cent; Canada, British origin, 46.63 per cent.; United States, 4.50 per cent.

Taken by counties, the highest average of wheat per acre for Upper Canada ranges from 16 to 20 bushels; taken by townships, it is higher, namely, 18 to 20 bushels; Esquesing, in the county of Halton, is the highest, being 26 bushels and 35 pounds; the least being in the township of Markham, in the county of York, namely 18 bushels and 43 pounds.

In Lower Canada, the highest average wheat is in the county of Megantic, being 15 bushels 29 pounds; Quebec grows the peas; Missisquoi is the best county for oats. The smallest returns of wheat are-from L'Islet, 6 bushels per acre, Gaspe, 7 bushels 24 pounds; Saguenay, 7 bushels 40 pounds; Montreal, 8 bushels 38 pounds.

The report enters into an elaborate compari son between Canada and the United States, and more especially between Upper Canada and the State of Ohio. We regret that we canno enter on this part of the subject at more length but, from its character, and the difficulty of copying the tables, &c., we must refer the read-er to the report itself, for further information on the matter. The conclusion at which it arrives is given in

these words: Ohio far exceeds Canada in Indian corn.

butter, and cheese, grass seed, wool, tobacco, and beef and pork. Canada far exceeds Ohio in wheat, peas, rve

barley, oates, buckwheat, hay, hemp, and flax, hops, maple-sugar, and pototoes; and also, considering that Ohio has one-third more cultivated land, in total value of live stock. This bears a proportion of only 12% to 11, whilst the cultivated land of Ohio to that of Canada is as 10 to 7½.

In all the above enumerated articles, viz: live stock, grain, other farm produce, articles

manufactured from flax, hemp, and wool, beef and pork, Ohio exceeds Canada by £8,199,310, being very little over half more than the produce of Canada; and if the produce of the forest be calculated, of which Canada exported in 1851, value for upwards of one million and a half of pounds, the relative wealth per acre would be in favor of Canada. The ratio of increase of population in Ohio for ten years, from 1840 to 1850, is 33 33-100,

per cent.—that of Upper Canada, in the same period has been 104 58-100 per cent.—that of ower Canada for seven years, from 1844 to 1851, has been 20 per cent.

When it is considered that there are thirty

States, one district, and four Territories and that Ohio has 8 per cent. of the whole pop ulation of the Union-81 per cent. of the grain of the whole Union, except rice; and about 104 per cent, of all other agricultural produce not manufactured, and 7 per cent, of butter, cheese, beef, pork, and domestic manufactures of the whole Union, and that Canada equals Ohio in acreable produce, is there not good reason for expecting that Canada, with her nore extended scope, and her more rapidly increasing population, will, in a very few years, make a much nearer approximation to the pro-duce of the whole Union than Ohio does now.

"Our Hatty."

BY FANNY PERN. She might have had twenty other names, but

that was the only appellation I ever heard. It was "get out of my way, Hatty;" "I dare say Hatty broke the vase, or lost that book;" "don't come here; what a fright you are;" till the poor child felt almost as if she had the mark of Cain on her forchead. She had brothers and sisters, but they were bright, and saucy, and bold, and cunning; and when they wished to carry out a favorite scheme, could throw throw their arms about the parental neck, flatter some, and carry the day, and then laugh at their juvenile foresight; so their coffers were always filled, while Hatty's were empty; and she laid all these things up in her little grieved heart, and as she saw duplicity better rewarded than sincerity, began to have little infidel doubts whether the Bible, that her father read from, was really true; while Joseph's "coat of many colors" ever flaunted before her tearful eves. All her sweet, childish impulses were checked and crushed; and where the swee flowers of love and confidence should have sprung up, the weeds of distrust and suspicion

She took no part in the conversation of the domestic circle. "She was stupid," they told her, and she had heard till she believed it was true. Sometimes, as was often the case, some talented person made a part of the family circle. Hatty would listen in her corner till he great wild eyes glowed and burned like living coals of fire. But there was one spot where none disputed Hatty's right to reign; a little, lonely room in the top of the house, that she had fitted up in her own wild way, and where she was free from reproof or intrusion.

You should have seen her there, with her little yearning heart half broken by neglect; doubtful of her own powers, and weeping such passionate tears that "she was so stupid, and ugly, and disagreeable," that nobody can even love her. And she made friends with the holy stars and fleecy clouds, and the brilliant rain pows, the silver moonbeams, and the rapid ightning; an artistic eye, to see her soul-lit face at th e small window, might have fancied her some Italian improvisatrice. There the fetters fell off, the soul was free, and the countenance mirrored forth. Back in the family circle, she was again "our Hatty."

"That young daughter of yours differs very much from the rest of your family Mr. Lee," re-marked an elderly maiden lady who was visiting there.

"Yes, yes!" said the old man, with a shrug; she don't look much like a Lee; in fact, sh is very plain. She is a strange, unaccountable child; likes her own company better than any body's else; and don't care a rush-light for al the knick knacks other girls are teasing for. Sometimes I think she belongs to another brood, got changed in the cradle, or some-

"How does she spend her hours?" asked Miss Tabitha. "I am sure I don't know-wife says she has little den at the top of the house, where she sits star-gazing. Queer child, that Hatty! plain as a pike-staff;" and Mr. Lee took up the news-

paper, and put his foot on the mantel.

Miss Tabitha was confounded. She had an incommonly warm heart for an old maid. She had never been a parent, she wished she had. just to show some people what a nice one she would make. She inwardly resolved to know

more of "our Hatty." "Tap, tap," on the door of Hatty's little den -what on earth did it mean? She hoped they did not mean to take it away from her; and with a guilty, frightened look she opened the

Miss Tabitha entered. "Are you vexced with me for coming here, child? You don't look glad to see me." "No, no," said Hatty, putting back a mass of tangled black hair; "but it is so odd that

you should want to come. Nobody ever wanted to see me before. "And why not, Hatty." ing meekness and simplicity, "unless it is that

"Who told you that, Hatty?" "All of them down stairs," said she, "and I don't care about it, only-only-" and the tears rolled down her cheeks, "it is so dreadful to feel that nobody can ever love me."

Miss Tabitha looked rather strangely, and

muttered, "Humph!" "Hatty," said she, "come here. Do you ever look in the glass?'

Not since a long while," said the young girl, shrinking back.

am stupid, and ugly, and disa

"Come here and look in this little mirror. Do you see those large bright eyes of yours? Do you see that wealth of raven hair, that a skilful hand might render a beauty, instead of growled the shaggy man—"I'll bet ten dollars a tangled deformity? Do you see those little, on it. The critter is somewhere else-in some supple limbs, that a little care and training might render graceful as the swaying willow? There is intellect on your brow; soul in your eye; your voice has a thrilling heart tone. Hatty, you are a gem in the rough! not be ugly; but listen to me. It is every woman's duty to be lovely and attractive. You have underrated and neglected yourself, my poor child. Nature has been no niggard to poor child. Nature has been no niggard to you. I do not say it to make you vain, but to inspire you with a proper confidence in your rate to hand up his sixpence—and then walked inspire you with a proper confidence in yourself. But what have you here?" said she, as a large portfolio fell at her feet.
"Oh, Miss Tabitha, please don't; it is only

a little scribbling-just when I felt wretched

"Yes, but I shall, though. It's just what I want to see most," and she went on reading paper after paper, while Hatty stood like a cul-prit before her. When she had finished, she said, very slowly and deliberately-

"Hatty, come here. Did you know that you were a genius?"
"A what, Miss Tabitha?"

"A genius, you delicious bit of simplicity— a genius. You'll know fast enough what it is: and to think I should have been the first to find it out!" and she caught the astonished child in her arms and kissed her till Hatty thought a genius must be the most delightful thing in the world to bring so much love with it.

"Look here, Hatty, does anybody know this?" holding up the manuscripts. Hatty shook her head.

'So much the better; stupid, ugly, disagree able, humph! Do you know I am going to run off with you?" said the little old maid; we shall see what we shall see, Miss Hatty.

Five years rolled away. A new life had been opened to Hatty. She had grown into a tall. graceful woman. Her step was as light as a graceful woman. Her step was a certainly, if fawn's. Her face, not beautiful, certainly, if tried by the rules of art; and yet, who that watched its ever-varying expression, would stop to criticise. No one cared to analyze the charm. She produced the effect of beauty; she was magnetic; she was fascinating. Miss Tabitha was satisfied, she knew it would be

They had almost forgotten her at Lee's house; once in a while they wondered if Miss Tabitha was not tired of her. Miss Tabitha thought she would let them know. Unbounded was their amazement when Tabitha ushered "our Hatty" in! It was unaccountable! She was really almost pretty! Still there was the same amount of heart in their manner towards her; and the little old maid could not have kept within bounds had she not powerful rea-sons of her own to keep quiet awhile.

"By the way, Miss Tabitha," said Mr. Lee,
"as you are a blue stocking, you can inform me
as to the author of that beautiful volume of as to the author of that poems that has set all the literary world astir?
It isn't often I get upon stilts, but I'd give
something to see the woman who wrote it."
Miss Tabitha's time had come. Her eyes twinkled with delight! She handed him a vol-

ume, saying—
"Well, here is a book I was commissioned to give you by the authoress herself."

Mr. Lee rubbed his glasses, set them astride
his nose, and read the following on the fly-

"To my dear father, James Lee; from his affectionate daughter, the authoress." Mr. Lee sprang from his chair; and, seizing the daughter by both hands, exclaimed

"Hatty Lee! I am proud of you!" "Oh, not that, dear father; fold me once to your heart, and say-'Hatty, I love you."

Her head sank upon his shoulder, and the old man read his child's heart at last, he has' it all, all her childish happiness; and as we kissed her cheek and lips, said in a choking

"Forgive your old father, Hatty."

Her hand was laid upon his, while smiles and tears chased over her face, like sunshine and

hadow over an April sky. Oh! what is fame to woman? Like the "apples of the Dead sea, fair to the sight, ashes to the touch." From the depths of her unsatisfied heart cometh ever a voice which will not be hushed. Oh! take it back—only gine me

A Pig in a Carpet-Bag.

ne for the N. Y. "Spirit of the Times," by "DEMI-JOHN." Since people have got to carrying dogs, bundles, chests of tools, loaded market-baskets, and such like truck, inside omnibusses, we presume no regular patron of the Kipp & Brown, the Murphy, or any other line, would be much surprised to hear of a pig being transported in a carpet-bag, and that carpet-bag bundled into a Broadway omnibus, besides. A pretty strong proof that a such a thing could be done, was witnessed in a Broadway omnibus a few days

The day was rainy, and every body out of doors in bad humor, of course—particularly such as, after waiting under a dilapidated awning, or in a dripping doorway, for half an hour, rush out into the rain and mud and run the risk of their lives to get a 'bus, and be told by twelve inside that it's "all full." As a general thing, persons thus bluff'd off, cypher their ck to the pavement the best way they can, and wait for another chance; but there are some who will not stand it, and force their way into the vehicle, no matter how many ob-

One of these won't-be-refused persons paid liberally for his boorishness, as the story will show. An omnibus filled with its complement f twelve, was hailed by a big man in a wet shaggy coat, and carrying a large carpet-bag. driver stopped, of course. Who ever heard of a driver fancying his stage full?
"All full!" "Go on, driver!" "There

oom here, sir!" And a dozen other exclamations came from he insiders; but the driver sat still on his box. and the dripping stranger pulled away at the door, which a man was holding together by the strap. The outsider was too strong for the insider, however, and pulling the door open, jammed in and passed roughly along over boots and gaiters, to the front of the stage. Here he deposited his carpet-bag upon the feet of a lady passenger, and crowded about one-third of his

huge person upon the bit of spare space on the opposite seat, and "faced the audience."
"A pretty idee, to keep a man standing out in the rain and mud, wasn't it?" exclaimed the

angry intruder.

The ladies looked at each other and smiled while the men laughed outright. "Maybe I've been amongst civilized people some time in my life," said the now fairly "riled" stranger, "even of they didn't have painted stages and painted people in 'em."

This drew a deprecated glance from the ladies, while the gentlemen looked as if they wouldn't mind pitching the fellow out.

"Wee-e-e-!" came from the carpet bag.

"Hello! what's that?" asked a little man

with big hair and a thin voice. "A pig in the carpet-bag!" shouted another "We-e-e — ooh — ooh — ooh — we-e-e-e-! from the carpet bag.
"Throw it out!" cried the man with the thin

"There aint any pig there!" roared the shaggy coat. 'Them's my close, and noth'n else." "Wee-e-e-e!"

"The deuce there aint," from the little man, Pitch him out, with live pork.' "Let 'em try it!" roared the shaggy man Who's agoin to do it?"

"Wee-e-e!-ooh-ooh-wee-e-e!" "Gentlemen, we can't stand this any longer -go out with your hog, you brute!" cried the little man, assuming immense indignation. "Stop the stage and let me out!" cried one of the ladies.

of the seats, maybe.'

Here the alarm of the ladies began to be intense. Several insisted on getting out, and one improvised a very good feint at a faint. Sit still!" said the little man-"I'll go out and see the driver. This nuisance is not to be borne any longer."

staight into Stuyvesant Institute, bestowing, as he entered the door, rather a quizzical look the people in the stage.
"Who is that fellow?" growled the shaggy

coat "I've mind to get out and thrash his The idee of my having a pig in that carpet "That man?" answered the person addressed -"that is Signor Blitz, the ventriloquist and

magician. "The Devil !" "No not quite; but rather a 'clus' relation. You can go, driver."

Barking at the Moon!

A story is told of the late Judge Olin, of Vermont, that he was once presiding upon a certain occasion in court, when a waspish little lawyer, full of ignorance and conceit, who was pleading a case before him, took occasion, in the course of his remarks, to address some very contemptuous language to the bench.

Every one in court turned instinctively to-

wards the judge, expecting a severe rebuke would at once be administered to the insolent offender, but what was their surprise to see the judge sitting with brow serene and unclouded, quietly making his notes, as if he had not heard the language, or as if nothing out of the way had been uttered.

After the adjournment, as most of the officers of the court met around the dinner table of the hotel, a friend asked the judge for an explanation of his strange forbearance—why he had taken no notice of one who so justly deserved to be committed for contempt of court? "I'll tell you a story," said the judge, the quiet humor beaming from his eyes the while; "my father once had a dog—a mere wiffet of a thing—that had a strange fashion of going out every moonlight night and barking Here the judge furiously at the moon!" paused, and went on deliberately eating his dinner, as if he had finished the story—"Well?" "Well?" said several voices, "What of that?" "O! nothing," said the judge; "the moon went right on!"

Fubbs, while splitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the stick to fly up. It struck him on the jaw, and knocked out a front tooth.
"Ah," said Bill, meeting him soon after, "you have had a dental operation performed, I see. "Yes," replied the sufferer, "acci-dental.

A female writer says: "Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings. Al-

low us to observe that stockings which need darning look much worse than darned ones.